

Sustainable Investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the companies in which the financial product has invested follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification scheme, established by Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. This regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: Fondo BNPP disruptive TECHNOLOGY PROTETTO

Legal Entity Identifier: 969500WQ37KH7PUKA322

ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Had this financial product had a sustainable investment objective?



Yes:



No



It has made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __ __%



In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



In economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



It has made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __ __%



It promoted **environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics** and while it had no Sustainable Investment Objective, it had a **46.3 %** share of sustainable investments



With an environmental objective and carried out in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



With an environmental objective and conducted in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



with a social objective



It promoted E/S characteristics, but has not made sustainable investments

Unless otherwise stated, all actual data in this Periodic Report are expressed as a weighted quarterly average based on AUM.

To what extent have the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product been attained?

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing the underlying investments of the 'equity assets' bucket by taking into account Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. As such, the product is indirectly exposed to issuers that demonstrate superior or improving environmental and social practices, while implementing strong corporate governance practises in their sectors of activity.

The investment strategy, regarding the equity asset bucket, consists in partially exposing itself, possibly via Total Return Swap (TRS), to a dynamic portfolio of equities of companies around the world that design innovative technologies or benefit from their advantages, including, among others, (I) artificial intelligence, (II) cloud computing and (III) robotics, and respecting ESG criteria (Environmental criteria such as carbon footprint, Social such as diversity and governance management such as board independence). These shares of companies will be selected by the Investment Manager on the basis of the Adviser's recommendations, as described in the prospectus.

For indirect exposure to 'equity assets,' engagement with issuers and exercise of voting rights do not apply.



The environmental objectives and social objectives to which the sustainable investments of the financial product contributed are indicated in the question 'What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intended to make in particular and how did the sustainable investments made contribute to it?'

● *What has been the performance of sustainability indicators ?*

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product through the equity assets bucket :

- The percentage of the equity assets bucket exposure compliant with the RBC Policy : **100%**
- The percentage of exposure of the equity assets bucket covered by ESG analysis and based on the proprietary methodology developed by the Advisor (" BNP Paribas Management USA, Inc . ") : **100%**
- The weighted average ESG score of the equity assets bucket compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investable universe : **58.8 vs 54.6 (MSCI World (EUR) NR)**

● *... and compared to previous periods ?*

Indicator	2023 *	2024 **	Comment
The percentage of the equity assets bucket exposure compliant with the RBC Policy	100%	100%	In line with the financial product's commitment
The percentage of the exposure of the equity assets bucket covered by ESG analysis and based on the proprietary methodology developed by the Advisor (" BNP Paribas Management USA, Inc . ")	99.4%	100%	In line with the financial product's commitment
The weighted average ESG score of the equity assets bucket compared to the weighted average ESG score of its investable universe :	59.2 vs 54.9	58.8 vs 54.6	In line with the financial product's commitment

* Figures published in 2023 are expressed as a quarterly weighted average.

** Figures published in 2024 are expressed as a weighted quarterly average based on assets under management.

● *Quels were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intended to make and how did the sustainable investments made contribute to it?*

The objectives of the sustainable investments made by the financial product are to finance companies that contribute to environmental and/or social objectives through their products and services, as well as their sustainable practices. The internal methodology, as defined in the main part of the Prospectus, integrates several criteria into its definition of sustainable investments that are considered to be core components to qualify a company as sustainable. These criteria are complementary to each other. In practice, a company must meet at least one of the criteria described below in order to be considered as contributing to an environmental or social objective:

1. A company with an economic activity aligned with the EU Taxonomy objectives
2. A company with an economic activity contributing to one or more United Nations Sustainable Development goals (UN SDG) targets
3. A company operating in high GHG emission sector that is transitioning its business model to align with the objective of maintaining the global temperature rise below 1.5° C
4. A company with best in class environmental or social practises compared to its peers within the relevant sector and geographical region.

sustainability indicators are used to measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

Green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds issued to support specific environmental and/or social projects are also qualified as sustainable investments provided that these debt securities receive an investment recommendation 'POSITIVE' or 'NEUTRAL' from the Sustainability Centre following the issuer and underlying project assessment based on a proprietary Green/Social/Sustainability Bond Assessment methodology.

Companies identified as a sustainable investment should not significantly harm any other environmental or social objectives (the Do No Significant Harm 'DNSH' principle) and should follow good governance practices. BNP Paribas Asset Management (BNPP AM) uses its proprietary methodology to assess all companies against these requirements.

More information on the internal methodology can be found on the website of the investment manager: <https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/14787511-CB33-49FC-B9B5-7E934948BE63>

The share of the investments of the financial product considered by the SFDR regulation as sustainable investments contributes in the proportions described in the question on the allocation of assets to the environmental objectives defined in the European Taxonomy Regulation in force to date: Climate change mitigation and/or adaptation to climate change.

To what extent have the sustainable investments that the financial product made in particular not caused significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

Sustainable investments that the product partially intends to make should not significantly harm any environmental or social objective (DNSH Principle). In this respect, the investment manager commits to consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by taking into account indicators for adverse impacts as defined in SFDR, and to not invest in companies that do not meet their fundamental obligations in line with the OECD Guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The investment manager ensures that throughout its investment process, sustainable investments take into account all the principal indicators for adverse impacts set out in Table 1 of Appendix 1 to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 by systematically implementing the pillars of its sustainability approach defined in the BNP Paribas Asset Management Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) into its investment process and further detailed below: RBC policy, ESG integration; Stewardship, the forward looking vision the '3Es' (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & Inclusive Growth).

Were sustainable investments in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights ? Detailed description :

The investment universe of the financial product is periodically screened with a view to identify issuers that are potentially in violation or at risk of violation of the UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. This assessment is conducted within the BNPP AM Sustainability Centre on the basis of internal analysis and information provided by external experts, and in consultation with BNP Paribas Group CSR Team. If an issuer is found to be in serious and repeated violations of any of the principles, it will be placed on an 'exclusion list' and will not be available for investment. Existing investments should be divested from the portfolio according to an internal procedure. If an issuer is at risk of violating any of the principles, it is placed on a 'watch list' monitored, as appropriate.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti - corruption and anti - bribery matters.

The EU Taxonomy establishes a 'do not significant harm' principle by which Taxonomy aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The 'do no significant harm' principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How has this financial product considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The product considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors through its exposure to 'equity assets.'

The selection of equity assets is proposed by the Adviser who considers principal adverse impacts by identifying, assessing and managing the adverse effects of portfolio related investment decisions on environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights and anti corruption and anti bribery issues.

The following points illustrate how it is planned to manage this exposure, once identified and evaluated, taking into account each of the mandatory and voluntary indicators listed above.

1. All companies and other issuers must meet the financial and ESG criteria before being included in the list of companies that may be included in the composition of the

'Equity assets.' When all data has been collected, an ESG report is written and an internal overall ESG score is assigned. When a company or issuer does not attain a sufficient level of ESG quality, it is excluded from the investment universe. In cases where a company has a low ESG score but is not considered to cause significant harm and is not excluded, the size of the position in that company will be capped within the portfolio for risk management reasons. The Adviser does not intend to exclude a particular number or percentage of companies or issuers, but rather seeks an absolute level of ESG quality based on a qualitative judgement.

2. Dialogue with companies: As part of its ongoing internal ESG analysis at company and issuer level, the Adviser identifies issues and risks specific to each company and issuer and actively dialogue with them on these issues. In an individualised dialogue with companies, the objective is typically to solve or improve the issue identified in the ESG analysis and, once this objective is achieved, move to the next objective or suspend the dialogue.

As part of a more comprehensive approach with companies, each year the Adviser assesses and defines the priorities for dialogue for the next 12 months. These priorities depend on market developments and emerging sustainability issues that are considered relevant and material to companies and issuers. The Adviser then identifies the companies and issuers that it considers to be most exposed to these issues and focuses its dialogue on certain specific companies and issuers. For global dialogue areas, the

Adviser defines specific steps as objectives that he seeks to achieve through exchanges. Analysts are appointed as focal points for each area of global dialogue.

3. When the Adviser identifies an unmanaged risk and its usual dialogue based management approach does not produce positive results, its escalation policy is activated.

If the Adviser believes that the company or issuer in question does not respond to the dialogue or does not wish to consider other options presenting less significant risks to the shareholders, it will escalate the dialogue by:

- Seeking alternative or higher level contacts within the company or issuer
- Intervening or dialoguing with other shareholders
- Intervening or engaging with other institutions or organisations (multiple stakeholders)
- Highlighting the issue and/or joint dialogues on the issue through institutional platforms and/or
- Filing or filing resolutions at General Meetings

If the interventions fail and the Adviser considers that the risk profile of the company has deteriorated significantly or that the company's strategy/governance structures have been modified due to an incident, to the extent that the return outlook, strategy and quality of the company no longer meet expectations, the company will be excluded from the investment universe and/or removed from the portfolio.

In addition, the investment manager has ensured that the investment universe of the 'fixed income assets' of the product has been analysed with a view to identifying highly controversial countries that are subject to social violations and human rights violations, as mentioned in international treaties and conventions. The controversial countries framework in place within the BNP Paribas Group establishes restrictive measures on certain countries and/or activities that are considered as being particularly exposed to money laundering and terrorism financing related risks. The proprietary ESG scoring framework includes an assessment of a number of adverse sustainability impacts caused by sovereign bonds in which we invest.

The ESG scoring methodology for sovereign issuers takes into account various indicators related to the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and, in particular, without limiting this:

- Environmental indicators (GHG emissions per capita, CO2 emissions from the energy sector, CO2 emissions from industries, CO2 emissions from gaseous fuel consumption);
- Commitments to reduce GHG emissions to comply with the 2° C limit, with respect to nationally determined contributions;
- Policies adopted to combat climate change.

Several measures and indicators related to social offenses are integrated within the proprietary methodology and in particular but not limited to:

- Labour and social protection (ratification or implementation in equivalent national legislation of the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration on Fundamental Rights and Principles at Work of the International Labour Organization);
- Democratic life (participation and transparency, rule of law, etc.);
- Security (military expenditure, armed forces personnel, refugee population).

Outcome of this assessment may impact the valuation models as well as the portfolio construction and issuers chosen depending on the severity and materiality of adverse impacts identified. The composition of 'interest rate assets' will take into account these

BNPP AM's SFDR Statement: 'Sustainability risk integration and consideration of Principal adverse impacts' provides detailed information on the manner in which principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered.

<https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/874ADAE2-3EE7-4AD4-BOED-84FC06E090BF>



What were the main investments of this financial product?

Largest investments * *	Sector	% of assets *	Countries
ITALY (REPUBLIC OF) 0.00 PCT 01-AUG-2027	Others	18.11%	Italy
ITALY (REPUBLIC OF) 0.00 PCT 1 NOV 2027	Others	18.01%	Italy
BNPP CASH INVEST E C	Cash	16.69%	France
ITALY (REPUBLIC OF) 0.00 PCT 01-FEB-2028	Others	14.45%	Italy
ITALY (REPUBLIC OF) 0.00 PCT 01-MAY-2027	Others	11.82%	Italy
ITALY (REPUBLIC OF) 0.00 PCT 1 SEP 2027	Others	11.71%	Italy
BNPP INSC EUR 1D LVNAV I C	Cash	2.88%	Luxembourg
BNPP MONEY 3 M I C	Cash	2.37%	France
ITALY (REPUBLIC OF) 0.00 PCT 01-MAR-2028	Others	0.00%	Italy
ITALY (REPUBLIC OF) 0.00 PCT 01-AUG-2028	Others	0.00%	Italy

Source of data: BNP Paribas Asset Management, expressed as a quarterly weighted average based on the AUM.

The largest investments are based on official accounting data and are based on the transaction date.

* Any percentage differences with the financial statement portfolios result from a rounding difference.

** Any difference with the portfolio statements above are coming from the use of different data's sources.

The list includes the investments constituting the **largest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period, i.e. 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024



What was the proportion of sustainability related investments?

What was the asset allocation ?

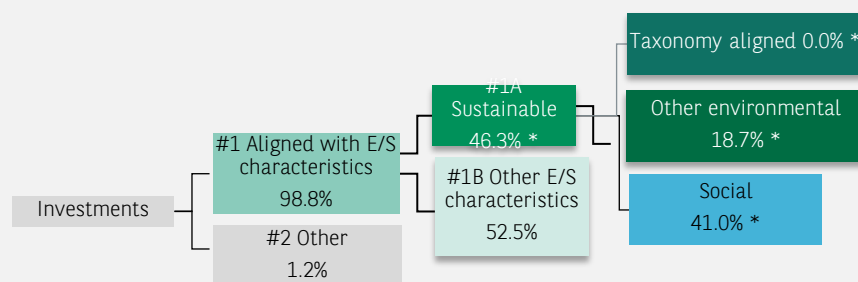
The investments of the financial product used to attain the promoted environmental or social characteristics (# 1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy of the financial product is : **98.8%**

Given the variable exposure to "equity assets" in relation to the protection mechanism and market conditions, the proportion of such investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product (# 1 Aligned with E/S characteristics) may be between 0% and the maximum allocation to "equity assets" allowed by the investment strategy.

The proportion of sustainable investments (# 1A Sustainable) is **46.3%**

The remaining proportion of the investments is mainly used in the manner described in the question: 'What were the investments included in the' Other, 'what was their purpose and did minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to them?'

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

"The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments."

* A portfolio security qualified as sustainable investment may, given all of its activities, both contribute to a social objective and an environmental objective (aligned or not with the EU taxonomy) and the figures given take into account. However, the same issuer can only be accounted for once in respect of sustainable investments (# 1A Sustainable).

● *In which economic sectors have the investments been made ?*

Sectors	% of assets
Others	74.11%
Finance	22.75%
Cash	3.15%

Source of data: BNP Paribas Asset Management, expressed as a quarterly weighted average based on the AUM. The largest investments are based on official accounting data and are based on the transaction date.



How were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The financial product did not commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, but made any such investments.

The two graphs below illustrate the extent to which sustainable investments with an environmental objective are aligned with the EU Taxonomy and contribute to the environmental objectives of climate change mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

The investment manager uses data from third party providers to measure the proportion of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Suppliers collect data reported by companies and may use equivalent information when it is not readily accessible in the information made public. For more information on BNPP AM's methodology and data providers, please visit <https://docfinder.bnpparibas-am.com/api/files/0EE37EC2-8612-48A5-8AA1-D5C09CCB58DD>

The Investment Manager is improving its Taxonomy alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability related disclosures. Further updates of the prospectus and the alignment of commitments with the EU Taxonomy may be made accordingly.

Economic activities that are not recognised by the EU taxonomy are not necessarily harmful to the environment or unsustainable. In addition, not all activities that can make a substantial contribution to environmental and social objectives are yet integrated into the EU Taxonomy.

The compliance of such investments with the requirements set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation) has not been subject to any guarantee provided by an auditor or review by a third party.

● *Has the financial product invested in fossil gas and/or nuclear power related businesses in line with the EU Taxonomy¹?*

☐ Yes:

☐ Fossil Gas

☐ Nuclear Energy

☒ No

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include emission limitations and the switch to fully renewable electricity or low carbon fuels by the end of 2035. With regard to **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive regulations on nuclear safety and waste management.

*The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds *, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all investors of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*

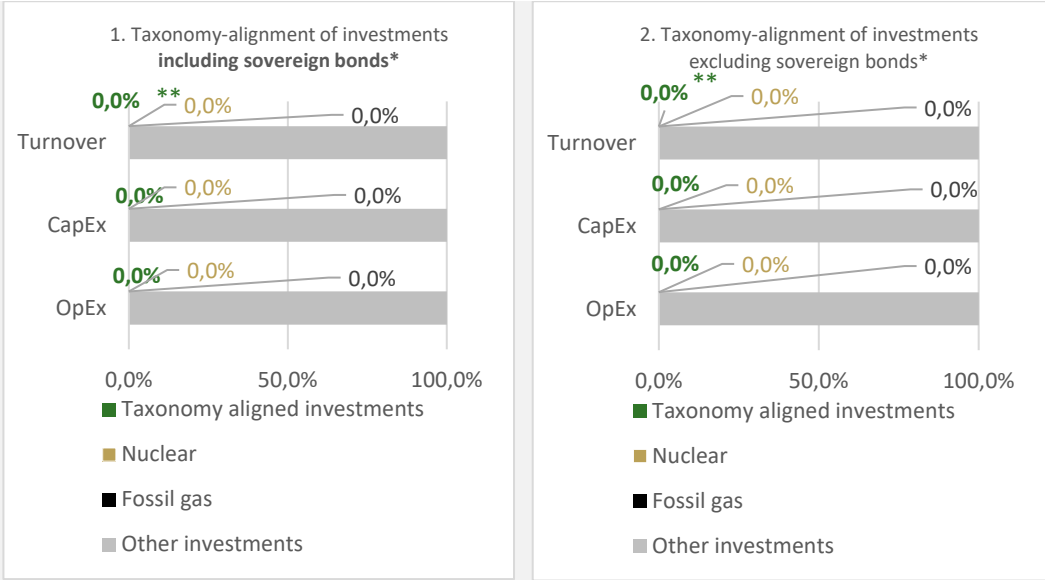
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to limiting climate change ('climate change mitigation') and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left margin. All the criteria applicable to economic activities in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors that comply with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

"Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- turnover reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- Operational expenses (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of the companies in which the financial product has invested.

enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

transitional activities are activities for which low carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



* For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds " consist of all sovereign exposures

** Real taxonomy alignment

● What was the proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation is 0 % fortransitional assets and 0 % forenabling assets.

● How has the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy evolved from previous reference periods ?

	Figure of Case	Capex	OPEX
2023 *	0.0%	/	/
2024 * *	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

* Figures published in 2023 are expressed as a quarterly weighted average.

* * Figures published in 2024 are expressed as a weighted quarterly average based on assets under management.

The proportion of economic activities aligned with the EU Taxonomy expressed in CAPEX or OpEx is not shown in 2023 given the current level of data available to the management company at those times.

Are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 202/852.



What was the proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is **18.7%**.

The Investment Manager is improving its Taxonomy alignment data collection to ensure the accuracy and suitability of its Taxonomy sustainability related disclosures. In the meantime, the financial product will invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the proportion of socially sustainable investments?

Socially sustainable investments represent **41.0 %** of the financial product.



What were the investments included under 'Other,' what was their purpose and did minimum environmental or social safeguards apply to them?

The remaining proportion of the investments may include:

- The proportion of assets that are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product or
- Instruments which are mainly used for liquidity, efficient portfolio management, and/or hedging purposes, notably cash, deposits and derivatives

In any case, the investment manager will ensure that those investments are made while maintaining the improvement of the ESG profile of the financial product. In addition, those investments are made in compliance with our internal processes, including the following minimum environmental or social safeguards:

- The risk management policy. The risk management policy comprises procedures as are necessary to enable the management company to assess for each financial product it manages the exposure of that product to market, liquidity, sustainability and counterparty risks
- The RBC policy, where applicable, through the exclusion of companies involved in controversies due to poor practises related to human and labour rights, environment, and corruption, as well as companies operating in sensitive sectors (tobacco, coal, controversial weapons, asbestos,...), as these companies are deemed to be in violation of international norms, or to cause unacceptable harm to society and/or the environment



What measures have been taken to attain the environmental and/or social characteristics over the Reference Period ?

- The financial product's investment strategy shall comply with the RBC Policy by excluding companies involved in controversies due to poor practises related to human and labour rights,



environment, and corruption, as well as companies operating in sensitive sectors (tobacco, coal, controversial weapons, asbestos,...), as these companies are deemed to be in violation of international norms, or to cause unacceptable harm to society and/or the environment.

More information on the RBC Policy, and in particular criteria relating to sectoral exclusions, can be found on the website of the investment manager: [sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English \(bnpparibas-am.com\)](https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/en/sustainability)

- The ESG analysis based on the Adviser's ESG methodology should cover at least 90% of 'equity assets';
- The weighted average ESG score of 'equity assets' shall be higher than the weighted average ESG score of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus.

In addition, the investment manager has implemented a voting and engagement policy. Several examples of engagements are detailed in the Voting and Engagement section of the Sustainability Report. These documents are available at the following link [Sustainability - BNPP AM Luxembourg private investor](#)



What was the performance of this financial product compared to the benchmark ?

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

- *How does the benchmark differ from a broad market index ?*
Not applicable
- *What has been the performance of this financial product with regard to sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?*
Not applicable
- *What was the performance of this financial product compared to the benchmark?*
Not applicable
- *What has been the performance of this financial product relative to the broad market index ?*
Not applicable

reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.